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## RETURN OF THE POPULATION OF THE COUNTY ARMAGH, 1ST AUGUST, 1814.

<i>Baronies.</i>			
Armagh.....	32709	Lurgan.....	2207
Upper Orier.....	24104	Portadown.....	867
Lower Orier.....	19864	Richhill.....	734
Omishland West.....	35160	Tandragee.....	1091
Omishland East.....	15509	Pointzpass.....	379
Upper Fews.....	19617	Newtownhamilton.....	696
Lower Fews.....	17284	Keady.....	593
Turansny.....	13957	Blackwatertown.....	507
Total of the County.....	176,213	Middletown.....	459
		Charlemont.....	446
		Killalea.....	439
		Markerhill.....	428
		Balleek.....	304
		Loughgall.....	365
		Forkill.....	254

*Principal Towns in the County.*

Armagh.....	5594
Part of Newry.....	2279

## RETURN OF THE POPULATION OF THE COUNTY FERMANAGH.

Baronies.	Employed in Agriculture.	Employed in Trade Manufac- tures, &c.	Not com- prised in the pre- ceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Lurg.....	2769	392	360	9493	9903	19,396
Magneraboy.....	2910	213	119	3593	9556	18,149
Lyrkenedy.....	2823	533	43	8682	9591	18,083
Magherastaphena.....	1812	686	610	7328	8970	16,698
Glenawly.....	2158	190		7003	6983	13,941
Clonkelly.....	1690	139	6	5021	5198	19,219
Knockninny.....	1151	74		3895	4159	8054
Coole.....	1075	95	21	3254	3456	6710
General Total.....				111,250		

At a Meeting of the Friends of Civil and Religious Liberty and of Internal Peace and Concord, assembled from various places, and held in the centre room of the White Linen-Hall in Belfast, the 19th of September, 1814,

ROBERT TENNENT in the Chair.

Resolved, That as the evils of the O-range system still remain unabated, we will renew our Petitions to both Houses of Parliament in the ensuing session.

Resolved, That a draft of the Petition now produced, be adopted; and that applications be made throughout the country, to obtain a general co-operation in procuring signatures.

Resolved, That John Hancock having

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offered a renewal of his services, for the purpose of managing the correspondence connected with the Petitions, he is continued as our Secretary.

Resolved, That two hundred and fifty copies of the Petition, and of these Resolutions, be printed and circulated; and that the Committee appointed last year are requested to procure subscriptions for defraying the necessary expenses.

Resolved, That the respectful thanks of this Meeting be returned to the Duke of Sussex, to Sir Henry Parnell, and Sir J. Newport, for presenting the Petitions in last session of Parliament, and for their support of them.

Resolved, That thanks be returned to the Earl of Carysfort, Sir Samuel Romilly,

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J. P. Grant, Francis Horner, and J. Abercromby, for their constitutional care of Ireland, manifested in last session in their opposition to measures of coercion, adopted without previous legislative inquiry. They are more especially entitled to the gratitude of Irishmen, because most of our Irish members refrained from all interference on the occasion.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are eminently due to the Honourable William Fletcher, one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland, for his excellent Charges delivered at last Assizes to the Grand Juries of the counties of Tipperary and Wexford, as containing a clear and well-founded exposition of the causes which produce the distracted state of Ireland; and especially for his bold reprobation of the Orange system, which in

those parts of Ireland where it prevails, is the originating cause of all the disturbances of the public peace.

Resolved that these Resolutions be published in the Belfast Commercial Chronicle, the Ulster Recorder, the Dublin Evening Post and Correspondent, and in the Morning Chronicle, London Paper.

ROBERT TENNENT.

It was moved that Robert Tennent leave the Chair, and Archibald Hamilton Rowan was called on to take it.

Resolved, That this meeting, from their affectionate sense of the private virtues and the public sufferings of Robert Tennent, as well as for his conduct in the Chair this day, do return him their most sincere Thanks.

ARCHIBALD HAMILTON ROWAN.

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### MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF POLITICS.

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TO those who think with us, that the whole worth and estimation of man in his social character, as well as the relative value and importance of the society itself, is most essentially connected with the wide diffusion of political liberty, it becomes an anxious question, whether that liberty (a currency of intrinsic value so much beyond the most precious metallic circulation,) be augmented or depreciated throughout Europe, since the memorable era of the French Revolution. We are led, perhaps by our wishes, to believe that Man, as a member of the European public, has *risen* in personal value and political estimation since that event and perhaps in consequence of it. For, in the moral as in the natural world, there is a good angel which "rides in the whirlwind and directs the storm," and the very hurricane which, at the time, threatened to hew down the tree, and cut off the branches, and shook off the leaves, and scattered

the fruit, has, in the result, spread wide about the world the radicles of reform, and political renovation. After remaining for a certain time buried in the strange soil, as soon as they rise into day, they shoot forth with a stronger development. We would say, that, through the extent of Europe, from centre to circumference, human reason is better instructed than it ever has yet been, in the true principles of government, and in the knowledge of political liberty, as the most certain means of raising the value of individuals, and, therefore adding to the wealth of nations.

As instances of the truth of our assertion, and *indices* of this progressive advancement, which human reason has made, from first principles to ultimate consequences in the science of government (including practice as well as theory) we gladly adduce those grand documents, or, as we wish to call them, proclamations of mankind, promulgated from the